

APPENDIX A

FORMAT FOR THE VETERINARY ESTIMATE

(Classification)

VETERINARY ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

Headquarters
Place
Date, time, and zone

References: *Maps, overlays, charts, or other documents required to understand the plan. Reference to a map will include the map series number and country or geographic area, if required; sheet number and name, if required; edition; and scale.*

1. MISSION (Statement of the specific veterinary support mission.)

2. SITUATION AND CONSIDERATIONS

a. Enemy situation.

- (1) Strength and disposition of animals.
- (2) State of health of animals and threat concerning zoonotic diseases.
- (3) Capabilities that affect the ability of the veterinary service to accomplish its mission.

b. Friendly situation.

(1) Size and posture of Class I supply system. *(Although other units of the command are responsible for processing food and water, appropriate veterinary service or PVNTMED detachments are responsible for food wholesomeness, hygiene, safety, and quality.)*

- (2) Type of rations to be used.
- (3) Status of Class I supplies.
- (4) Strength and disposition of animals, if applicable.
- (5) Status of veterinary supply.
- (6) Military significant endemic diseases of animal and public health importance.

(7) Number and extent of civic action programs. *(The civil-military operations [CMO] staff can provide liaison with indigenous health professionals and organizations.)*

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(8) Veterinary service personnel. *(Veterinary service personnel are responsible for advising all DOD theater logistics units on storing subsistence to prevent NBC contamination of rations and, when necessary, on decontaminating rations to ensure food safety.)*

c. Characteristics of the area of operations. *(Factors that affect the veterinary mission and veterinary support.)*

(1) Terrain.

(2) Weather and climate.

(3) Animal population (health, types, disposition [domestic and wildlife]). *(Veterinary units can evaluate the local crops and animals for availability and suitability as fresh food sources. As a TO expands and matures, more fresh food will be needed to support US forces.)*

(4) Civilian population.

(5) Flora.

(6) Zoonotic disease posing a serious threat to the health of the command, the local population, or the agricultural economy.

(7) Local food supply systems. *(Also included are requirements to inspect subsistence items intended for dislocated civilians and enemy prisoners of war to prevent foodborne diseases. This will limit the impact these populations have on AMEDD resources.)*

(8) Water. *(Sources of approved water supplies. If approved supplies are not available, request PVNTMED assistance.)*

(9) Location, quantity, and quality of indigenous veterinary services.

(10) Nuclear, biological, and chemical and directed-energy weapons.

(11) Animal diseases having a disruptive impact on the economy.

(12) Other.

d. Strengths to be supported. *(Normally a table depicting food inspection support and animal support.)*

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- (1) United States uniformed services.
 - (a) Army.
 - (b) Navy.
 - (c) Air Force.
 - (d) Marines.
 - (e) Coast Guard.
 - (2) Department of Defense civilians.
 - (3) Allied forces.
 - (4) Coalition forces.
 - (5) Enemy prisoners of war.
 - (6) United States national contract personnel.
 - (7) Dislocated civilians.
 - (8) Detainees and internees.
 - (9) Civilian internees.
 - (10) Others. *(If this is an NEO, consider the following: Has the Department of State authorized pets to accompany NEO evacuees? Are any animals prohibited from US entry by the Food and Drug Administration? What will be done with pets brought to evacuation control?)*
- e. Health of animals in the command.
- (1) Origin of animals.
 - (2) Presence of disease.
 - (3) Status of immunizations.

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- (4) Status of diagnostic tests.
 - (5) Status of nutrition.
 - (6) Care and management.
 - (7) Fatigue.
 - f. Assumptions.
 - g. Special factors.
 - h. Definitions.
3. ANALYSIS
- a. Veterinary service personnel estimate.
 - (1) Distribution of Class I installations.
 - (2) Distribution of subsistence (perishable and nonperishable).
 - (3) Extent of local procurement.
 - (4) Extent of inspection work load of indigenous foods for indigenous personnel, if applicable.
 - (5) Estimate of animal casualties, if applicable.
 - (6) Evacuation of animal casualties, if applicable.
 - b. Veterinary support requirements.
 - (1) Food inspection.
 - (2) Veterinary PVNTMED and veterinary public health.
 - (3) Veterinary supply.
 - (4) Veterinary treatment.

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- (5) Evacuation policy of MWDs.
- (6) Other (humanitarian civic action programs).
- c. Veterinary resources available.
 - (1) Organic veterinary personnel.
 - (2) Attached veterinary units.
 - (3) Supporting veterinary units.
 - (4) Veterinary personnel in civil affairs units and Special Forces groups. *(Host-nation and medical personnel and supplies reported by civil affairs as available from civil public health agencies must also be listed. Cultural differences can impact on veterinary support. Civil affairs personnel assist in planning for the maximum HN support. They also assist in carrying out HN agreements.)*
 - (5) Staff veterinarian in MEDCOM and medical brigades.
 - (6) Area medical laboratories.
 - (7) The veterinary troop ceiling.
 - (8) Status of veterinary supply.
- d. Courses of action. *(As a result of the above considerations and analysis, determine and list all logical COA which will support the commander's OPLAN and accomplish the CHS mission. Consider all SOPs, policies, and procedures in effect. Courses of action are expressed in terms of who, what, when, where, how, and why.)*

4. EVALUATION AND COMPARISON OF COURSES OF ACTION

- a. Determine the probable outcome of each COA listed in paragraph 3 when opposed by each significant difficulty identified. This may be done in two steps:
 - (1) Determine and state those anticipated difficulties or difficulty patterns that will have an equal effect on the COA listed.
 - (2) Evaluate each COA against each significant difficulty or difficulty pattern to determine strengths and weaknesses inherent in each COA.

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b. Compare all COA in terms of significant advantages and disadvantages, or in terms of the major considerations that emerged during the above evaluation. Decide which COA promises to be most successful in accomplishing the mission.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- a. Indicate whether the mission set forth in paragraph 1 can (cannot) be supported.
- b. Indicate which COA can best be supported from the veterinary standpoint.
- c. Indicate disadvantages of nonselected COA.
- d. List the deficiencies in the preferred COA that must be brought to the attention of the commander.

/s/
Veterinarian

Annexes (as required)

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